

L 17913-63
Pg-4 GG

EWT(d)/FCC(w)/BDS ASD/ESD-3/APGC/IJP(C) Pg-4/Pk-4/Po-4/

ACCESSION NR: AP3005679

S/0146/63/006/004/0063/0070

AUTHOR: Balashov, Ye. P.; Genkin, V. L.; Sorokin, M. S.

76
75

TITLE: Magnetic internal storage of high reliability

16C

SOURCE: IVUZ. Priborostroyeniye, v. 6, no. 4, 1963, 63-70

TOPIC TAGS: storage, memory, internal storage

ABSTRACT: A diode-digit-access internal storage of rectangular-hysteresis-loop ferrite-core type is described. The recording and readout of information are carried out by full currents which substantially reduces the stability requirement of the current source and increases the reliability of the storage. A storage block diagram is presented and discussed. Experiments were carried out with a 32-address, 30-digit storage. P13A and P201A transistors and VT-5 ferrites were used. The storage is eventually intended for a "special-purpose digital computer." Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSN: Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute.

Card 1/1

SOROKIN, M.S.

Attachment for stamping the oil packing rings of shaft drives.
Rats. predl. na gor. elektrotransp. no.9:35-36 '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Upravleniye tramvaya Arkhangel'ska.

SOROKIN, N., inzh.

New system of additional winding for ES generator stators. Prom.Arm.
5 no.5:47 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Electric generators)

LYSOV, B.; SOROKIN, N.

Efficiency is the main thing. Fin. SSSR 37 no.8:72-78 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:9)

1. Glavnyy kontroler-revizor kontrol'no-revizionnogo upravleniya
Ministerstva finansov RSFSR po Saratovskoy oblasti (for Lysov).
2. Starshiy kontroler-revizor kontrol'no-revizionnogo upravleniya
Ministerstva finansov RSFSR po Saratovskoy oblasti (for Sorokin).
(Saratov Province---Auditing and Inspection)

SOROKIN, N., gornyy inzh.

Readers' response to the article by N.G.Petrov and I.P.Svinin "Continue improving the organization of blasting operations.", 1963,
No.6. Ugol' 39 no.1:66 Ja 64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Nachal'nik uchastka burovzryvnykh rabot, shakhta "Baydayevskaya".

ALEKSEYEV, I.V.; SOROKIN, N.A.

On the new path. Politekh.obuch. no.1:21-28 Ja '59.

(MIRA 12:2)

1. Srednyaya shkola No.2, g.Morshansk (for Alekseyev). 2. Tambov-
skiy pedinstitut (for Sorokin).
(Morshansk--Education, Cooperative)

SOROKIN, N.A., inzh.

Discharging of storage batteries with compensating charges from a
direct current generator. Energetik 8 no.5:24-25 My '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

(Storage batteries)

SAVIN, V. I., inzh.; SOROKIN, N. A.

Combined professions on cargo motorboats. Proizv.-tekhn. sbor
no.1:42-50 '59. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Volzhskoye ob'yedinennoye parakhodstvo.
(Inland water transportation—Employees)
(Seamanship)

SARATOV, Vladimir Fadeyevich; SOROKIN, N.A., retsenzent; AGAPOV, V.P.,
red.; MAKRUSHINA, A.N., red.izd-va; POKHLEBKINA, M.I., tekhn. red.

[River and lake ship navigation] Rechnoe i ozernoe sudovozhdenie.
Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1961. 226 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Inland navigation)

LEVIN, A.V., doktor tekhn. nauk; LISNYANSKIY, F.A., inzh.;
SOROKIN, N.A., inzh.

The VK-100-6 turbine manufactured by the Leningrad Metal-
working Plant (22d Congress of the CPSU). Elek. sta. 35
no.2:15-20 F '64. (MIRA 17:6)

L 52101-65 EPP(c)/EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T PC-4/Pr-4 RM

UR/0286/65/000/009/0051/0051

ACCESSION NR: AP5015271

AUTHORS: Arkin, Ye.-S. A.; Chernyy, V. Ya.; Vnukovskiy, Ye. T.; Sorokin, N. A.;
Kuvaldin, A. I.; Saryanova, E. G.; Rysakov, G. V.; Vasilevskiy, P. F.; Stolypin, A.
B.; Pautov, A. V.

TITLE: A turbomolecular high-vacuum pump. Class 27, No. 170609

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 9, 1965, 51

TOPIC TAGS: vacuum pump, turbomolecular vacuum pump

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a turbomolecular vacuum pump with a 2-stream rotor and an electric drive mounted in the fore-vacuum chamber (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure). To increase its reliability, efficiency, and the power coefficient, the electric drive consists of two auxiliary high-frequency electric motors of equal power, mounted on the shaft brackets. These motors may be switched in to work together in accelerating the shaft up to its full rpm in a desired period of time, whereupon one of them is disconnected. To strengthen the insulation and to diminish the gas separation, the winding and the core of the electric motor stators are coated with an epoxy resin with a filler of low vapor tension. To diminish the vibrations and to increase the reliability of bearing supports, the latter are

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30

B

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mounted in rigid metallic ring clips. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Konstruktorskoye byuro-5 Leningradskogo Kirovskogo zavoda (Construction Bureau-5 of the Leningrad Kirovskiy Plant)

SUBMITTED: 17Jun63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: IE

NO REF Sov: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 52101-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015271

ENCLOSURE: 01

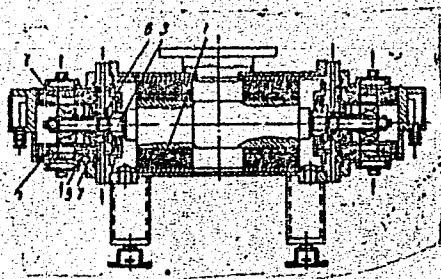


Fig. 1. 1- rotor; 2- fore-vacuum chamber; 3- shaft;
4- electric motor; 5- epoxy resin; 6- bearing supports;
7- ring clip

Card 3/3 7B

ZEL'TSER, I.G.; KAMENEV, Yu.S.; SOBOLEV, S.K.; KARNAUKHOV, V.V.; SOROKIN, N.A.

Temperature measurement in a converter bath. Metallurg 10
no.6:22-23 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Zavod im. Il'icha i Kiyevskiy institut avtomatiki.

ACC NR: AP6035913

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/020/0158/0158

INVENTOR: Chernyy, V. Ya.; Sorokin, N. A.; Rysakov, G. V.; Romanenko, G. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Measuring device for pneumatic (hydraulic) regulators. Class 42, No. 187421

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 20, 1966, 158

TOPIC TAGS: flow regulator, pressure regulator, pneumatic control, pneumatic ^{device}
~~hydraulic device~~

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a measuring device for pneumatic regulators, which contains a measuring bellows, a rod with a stirrup, a measuring stylus, and a two-shouldered lever. To increase sensitivity, the measuring stylus has one end resting on the stirrup's inner surface and the other end supports the two-shouldered lever. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [WA-98]

SUB CODE: 14/ SUBM DATE: 10Apr65/

UDC: 621-525-55.45

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L 1865-66 EWT(1) GW
ACCESSION NR: AP5025623

UR/0033/65/042/005/1070/1074
52.30.12

10

8

B

12,55

AUTHOR: Sorokin, N. A.

TITLE: On the relative orientation of the terrestrial equator and the lunar orbit in the remote past

SOURCE: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, v. 42, no. 5, 1965, 1070-1074

TOPIC TAGS: earth rotation axis, lunar orbit plane, lunar angular velocity, lunar longitude, earth moon system, solar perturbation, inclination angle

ABSTRACT: The problem of the variation of the inclination of the earth's rotation axis to the plane of the lunar orbit in the remote past is solved by many authors and various methods. Taking the earth-moon system to consist of a spherical earth and a point-like moon, changes in the components of the terrestrial rotation velocity were determined by the lunar angular velocity in orbit, the breaking moment of the tides, and the lunar longitude. The system of equations for the rotation change was broadened by adding two equations, transformed, and solved. The present numerical values of terrestrial and lunar parameters were used for determining the rotation change. The earth-moon system is not an isolated-body system, and the total rotating moment is variable because of the

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L 1865-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5025623

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precession of the lunar orbital axis around the axis of the ecliptic and the solar perturbations of the semi-major axis of the lunar orbit. The retardation angle of the solid tides is introduced from two points of view: (a) the angle as a function of time is taken as a constant equal to 1° , and (b) the angle is taken equal to 1.7° and corrected for a temporal change which must reduce it to zero after 4.5 billion years. Time is reckoned backward. The results of computations are given in a table in the original article. The distance of the moon from the earth decreased in the past, reaching the minimum point 3.5 billion yr ago according to (a) and 3.9 billion yr ago according to (b). The shortest distance was 2.4 times the earth's radius. The change in the inclination angle between the plane of the lunar orbit and the terrestrial equator is represented graphically in the original article as depending upon the change in the distance between the earth and the moon. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 1 figure, and 10 formulas. [EG]

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gos. universiteta. Kafedra nebesnoy mehaniki i gravimetrii (College of Physics, Moscow State University, Department of Celestial Mechanics and Gravimetry)

SUBMITTED: 28Dec64
NO REF SOV: 001

Card 2/28

ENCL: 00
OTHER: 005

55
SUB CODE: AA, 65
ATD PRESS: 412

L 29798-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/GB/JH
ACC NR: AT6016425 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0173/0178

AUTHORS: Zakharov, Ye. D.; Sorokin, N. A.; Kuznetsov, A. N.; Sinyavskiy, V. S.;
Gusev, V. P.; Kuznetsova, K. N.; Tsay, A. F.; Yegorova, L. S.

54

B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Dependence of the stability of the solid solution in the alloy D16 on the
chemical composition

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Metallovedeniye legkikh splavov (Metall-
graphy of light alloys). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 173-178

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum ~~containing~~^{chemical composition, metal property,} alloy, solid solution, magnesium containing alloy,
copper containing alloy, manganese containing alloy / D16 aluminum alloy

ABSTRACT: The stability of solid solution in D16 type ²⁷aluminum alloys was studied
as a function of the alloy composition. The stability of the solid solutions was
determined by the method of step-wise tempering at 250, 300, 350, 400, and 450°C
for periods of 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 20, and 60 min. After tempering, the speci-
mens were naturally aged for a period of 10 days, then their electrical conduc-
tivity, strength limit, relative elongation, and flow limit were determined. The
experimental results are shown graphically (see Fig. 1). On the basis of the ex-
perimental data C-curves for the stability of solid solution were constructed (see
Fig. 2). The optimum alloy composition results from: less than 6% total copper

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ACC NR: AT6016425

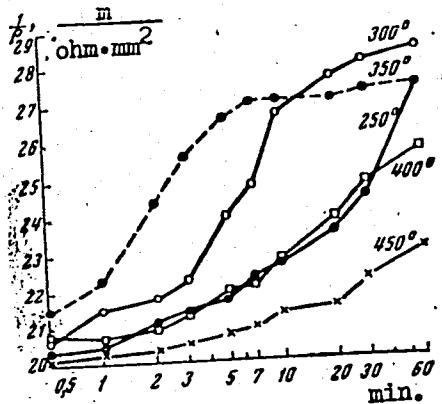


Fig. 1. Change in the electrical conductivity of alloy No. 1 (3.91% Cu; 1.2% Mg; 0.5% Mn) as a function of the duration of isothermal tempering at intermediate temperatures.

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L 29798-66

ACC NR: AT6016425

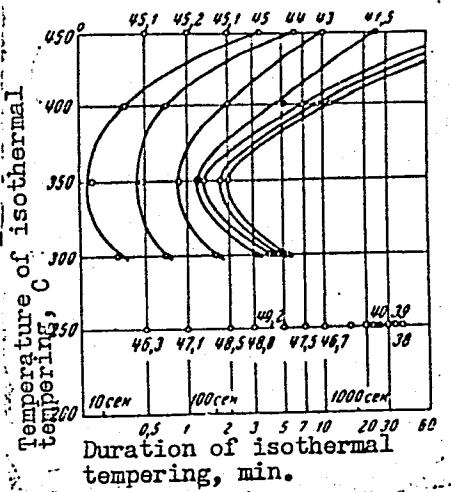


Fig. 2. C-type diagram for the stability of the solid solution in alloy No. 1, constructed from data for the change in the strength limit (for normal tempering $\sigma_f = 45.1 \text{ kg/mm}^2$).

and magnesium content for a total of less than 4.8% copper content. The manganese content should be less than 0.6%. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: 16Sep65 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 002

Card 3/3 ✓

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001652510010-0

BURDOV, Aleksey Ivanovich; KUZNETSOV, Sergey Nikiforovich; SOROKIN, Nikolay Aleksandrovich; NAZAROV, P.P., redaktor; YEZDAKOVA, M.I., redaktor izdatel'stva; SHPAK, Ye.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

["Uralets" BU-2 boring machinery; textbook for master workman schools and courses] Burovoi stanok "Uralets" BU-2; uchebnoe posobie dlia shkol i kursov masterov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1956. 106 p. (MLRA 9:10)
(Boring machinery)

ALEKSYUK, I.M., inzh.; KOZLOV, V.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; GOBOLEV, G.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; SOROKIN, N.F., inzh.

Centrifugal mill for the grinding of clay materials. Stek. i ker.
(MIRA 18:9)
22 no. 7:27-30 J1 '65.

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Lenina (for Alekseyuk, Kozlov, Sobolev). 2. Khar'kovskiy plitochnyy zavod (for Soldatov, Sorokin).

SOROKIN, N.G.; AKSEL'ROD, V.S.

New developments in the dispatching systems of clothing factories.
Shvein.prom. no. 5:20-21 S-0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Clothing industry—Equipment and supplies)

SOROKIN, N.I., (g.Stanislav)

New developments in the operation of approach tracks.
Zhel.-dor.transp. 43 no.9:71-72 S '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Nachal'nik otdela transporta i planirovaniya perevozok
Stanislavskogo sovnarkhoza.
(Railroads--Joint use of facilities)

SOROKIN, N. I.

Sorokin, N. I. - "Healing extensive cuts in the ureter and bladder", (Experimental investigations), Trudy Astrakh. gos. med. in-ta, Vol. IX, 1948, p. 155-60.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 8, 1949).

SCROKIN, N. I.

"Einige Ergebnisse zur Technologie der Brikettierung alter Braunkohlen
auf Strangpressen."

paper presented at the Colloquium on Briquetting, Freiberg, 28-29 Nov 1957.

SOROKIN, N.I. inzh.

Improving the properties of Raychikhinsk deposit brown coal by
steam treatment in an autoclave. Nauch.trudy po obog.i brik.ugl.
no.1:196-206 '58. (MIRA 12:10)
(Raychikhinsk region--Coal preparation)

SOROKIN, N.I., inzh.

Role of moisture in the process of briquetting lignites. Obog. i
brik. ugl. no.6:3-15 '58. (MIRA 12-7)
(Briquets (Fuel)) (Lignite)

SOV/65-58-12-16/16

AUTHORS: Fedorov, V. S; Ryabchikov, V. R; Polyakov, I. S;
Sorokin, N. I. et al.

TITLE: Smirnov, Petr Aleksandrovich.

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliv i Masel, 1958, Nr 12,
pp 68 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Petr Aleksandrovich Smirnov died on 28th September, 1958.
He was head of the technical section of Giproneftezavod
and worked in the petroleum refining industry for the
last 25 years. He developed a number of important
technical processes which are widely used in petroleum
refining plants, and also published many articles on
this subject. He received numerous decorations for his
outstanding work.

Card 1/1

USCOMM-DC-60.783

SOV/65-59-4-1/14

AUTHORS: Arefyev, A.P., Krupitskiy, B.B. and Sorokin, N.I.

TITLE: Development of New Improved Technological Schemes and Reducing Specific Capital Costs in Refining of Petroleum is the ^{most} Important Problem of the Seven-Year Plan of Development of the Soviet Petroleum Industry (Sozdaniye novykh sovershennykh tekhnologicheskikh skhem i umen'sheniya udel'nykh kapital'nykh zatrat v pererabotku nefti - vazhneyshaya zadacha semiletnego plana razvitiya neftyanoy promyshlennosti SSSR)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1959, Nr 4,
pp 1-6 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In accordance with the directives of the Twentieth Party Congress, the Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu neftepererabatyvayushchikh zavodov (State Institute for Planning Oil Refineries) (Giproneftezavod) jointly with numerous other project and research institutes carried out in 1956 and 1957 major work on revising completely the projects and plans for several petroleum refineries. Plans for small capacity refineries were substituted by plans for larger units, automation has been introduced on an extensive

Card 1/5

SOV/65-59-4-1/14

Development of New Improved Technological Schemes and Reducing Specific Capital Costs in Refining of Petroleum Is the Most Important Problem of the Seven-Year Plan of Development of the Soviet Petroleum Industry

scale and the floor space and the number of required personnel have been greatly reduced compared to previously drawn-up plans. These changed projects provide a good basis for the projects for building new refineries during the 1959/1965 period. Due to the fact that the eastern areas of the Soviet Union possess very large resources of cheap coal, whilst petroleum to these regions has to be transported from the very distant Tataria and Bashkiria, the policy is to use in these regions refinery processes resulting in a minimum production of boiler fuel. On the other hand, in the European part of the Soviet Union and the Urals there is a shortage of coal and the coal costs are high. Therefore, the main aim is to increase the use of oil and gaseous fuels and to use refining processes which yield a high proportion of liquid boiler fuel; this also permits reducing the costs and the time of building

Card 2/5

SOV/65-59-4-1/14

Development of New Improved Technological Schemes and Reducing Specific Capital Costs in Refining of Petroleum Is the Most Important Problem of the Seven Year Plan of Development of the Soviet Petroleum Industry

refineries. Up until recently the optimum size of a refinery was considered to be one with a capacity of 6 million tons/annum. The present views are that the optimum size is considerably larger than this figure. In 1957/58, VNII NP jointly with Giproneftezavod carried out preliminary planning work for refineries of larger unit sizes intended for producing a higher percentage of boiler fuels. Such a refinery is to consist of two or more blocks of the highest unit sizes and it is intended that each refinery will process the entire quantity of raw materials becoming available at each stage of the refining process. Centralised control is to be introduced for the entire technological process, i.e. atmospheric-vacuum distillation and catalytic cracking, catalytic reforming and hydro-purification, gas fractionation, alkylation and polymerisation. The method used in this new plant consists in subjecting the petroleum to stabilisation, dehydration and processing

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SOV/65-59-4-1/14

Development of New Improved Technological Schemes and Reducing
Specific Capital Costs in Refining of Petroleum Is the Most Important
Problem of the Seven Year Plan of Development of the Soviet
Petroleum Industry

it in an atmospheric-vacuum plant (annual capacity 6 million tons). The gasoline distillates are partly used for reforming and partly for the manufacture of kerosine. The 240 to 350°C fraction is utilised in winter and summer diesel fuels. Both types of fuel are desulphurised by hydro-purification but the winter grade is also subjected to de-paraffination. The heavy distillates, obtained by fractional distillation, are further processed. The dried gas is desulphurised and the C₃, C₄ and C₅ stabilised light fractions led into the gas fractionation plant where they are separated into the propane-propylene, butane-butylene and pentane-amylen fractions. The first two fractions are used for polymerisation and alkylation processes. Asphalt and sulphuric acid are also to be produced. A 65% separation of light fractions and 20% separation of boiler fuel and petroleum asphalt will be achieved. The quality of

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SOV/65-59-4-1/14

Development of New Improved Technological Schemes and Reducing Specific Capital Costs in Refining of Petroleum Is the Most Important Problem of the Seven Year Plan of Development of the Soviet Petroleum Industry

gasoline is to be considerably improved, the octane number of the pure gasoline is to be increased to 75-76 (86-87 when adding TEL) and the sulphur content will not exceed 0.1%. The summer diesel fuel will have a sulphur content of 0.72% and a cetane number of 47. The most important modifications of the plants are discussed in detail. The yield of light fractions and boiler fuel, obtained by the proposed process, is compared with yields obtained by American methods. There is 1 table.

Card 5/5

SOROKIN, N. P., inzh.

Efficiency of high speed die presses. Obog. i brik. ugl. no. 9:49-52
'59. (MIREA 12:9)
(Hydraulic presses) (Briquets (Fuel))

SOROKIN, N. I. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Investigation of the
role of moisture in the process of briquetting lignites," Moscow,
1960, 13 pp, 200 cop. (Moscow Mining Institute im I. V. Stalin)
(KL, 42-60, 114-115)

SOROKIN, N.I.; SLAVINSKIY, D.M.

Atmospheric-vacuum pipe still unit high production capacity. Khim.i
tekh. topl.i masel 6 no.2:1-5 F '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Giproneftezavod.
(Petroleum refineries—Equipment and supplies)

SALMANOV, M.A.; SOROKIN, N.I.

Primary production of Kuybyshev Reservoir. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.biol.
27 no.4:603-613 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institute of Biology of Reservoirs, Academy of Sciences of the
U.S.S.R., Borok.
(KUYBYSHEV RESERVOIR--PHYTOPLANKTON)

SOROKIN, N. M.

"Some Regularities in the Metastasis of Malignant Tumors," Khirurgiya, No. 3, 1949.
Mbr., Surgical Clinic, Ukr. Central Roentgeno-Radiology & Oncology Inst., -c1949-.
Mbr., Chair Oncology, Ukr. Inst., Advance & Training for Physicians, -c1949-.

SOROKIN, N.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk, zaveduyushchiy; STELLING, Ye.V.,
glavnnyy vrach; GUREVICH, G.M., professor, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki;
BAZLOV, Ye.A., dotsent, direktor.

Diagnostic value of roentgenological and cytological method of examination
of tumors and tumor-like neoplasms in the parotid gland. Vest.rent.1 rad.
(MLRA 6:8)
no.3:7-13 My-Je '53.

1. Khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye Stalinskogo oblonkodispansera (for Sorokin).
2. Stalinskiy oblonkodispanser (for Stelling). 3. Khirurgicheskaya klinika Khar'kovskogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo i onkologicheskogo instituta (for Gurevich). 4. Khar'kovskiy rentgeno-radiologicheskiy i onkologicheskiy institut (for Bazlov). (Parotid glands--Tumors) (Diagnosis--Radioscopic)

SOROKIN, N. M.

Article by G.P.Kovtunovich on the "Technique of removing tumors of
the parotid gland." Khirurgiia no.10:93 O '54. (MLRA 8:1)
(PAROTID GLANDS--TUMORS)

SOROKIN, N. M.
SOROKIN, N.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk, Stalino

Therapeutic use of embichin. Klin. med. 32 no.6:75-77 Je '54.
(MIRA 7:8)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya Stalinskogo oblastnogo onkologicheskogo dispensera.
(HEMOPOLITY SYSTEM, diseases
*ther., embichin)

SOROKIN, N.M., kand.med.nauk

Diagnosis of tumors of the parotid gland. Khirurgia Supplement:
(MIRA 11:4)
59-60 '57.

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya Stalinskogo oblastnogo onkologicheskogo dispansera i Ukrainskogo rentgenoradiologicheskogo i onkologicheskogo instituta.
(PAROTID GLANDS--TUMORS)

SOROKIN, N.M.

Role of scientists of the Kazan Medical Institute in the control
of malignant neoplasms. Nauch. trudy Kaz. gos. med. inst. 14:
49-51 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy khirurgii No.1 (zav. - dotsent R.A.
Vynaselev) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

VYASELEV, R.A.; SOROKIN, N.M.

Some characteristics of the course of peritonitis in patients
with neoplasms. Nauch. trudy Kaz. gos. med. inst. 14:399-401
'64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy khirurgii No.1 (zav. - dotsent R.A.
Vyaselev) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001652510010-0

SOROKIN,,N.N.

"Utilization of Aerial Photograph in Field Surveying Operations." (Ispol'zovaniye aero-fotosnimkov v polevykh trassirovochnykh partiyakh) M. Transzheldorizdat, 1955

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001652510010-0"

BUNAKOV, Yu.L.; VINNIKOV, N.P.; SOROKIN, N.N., red.; KANDYKIN, A.Ye.,
tekhn. red.

[Maintenance of the roadbed; practices of the maintenance
forces of the Southern Railroad] Tekushchee soderzhanie
zemlianogo polotna; opy* puteitsev IUzhnoi dorogi. Moskva,
Transzheldorizdat, 1952. 41 p. (MIRA 16:8)
(Railroads—Maintenance and repair)

SOROKIN, N.N.; inzhener; redaktor. VERINA, G.P.; tekhnicheskiy
redaktor.

Problems in the stability of railway roadbeds. Trudy TSMII
MPS no. 89:3-86 '54.
(Railroad engineering)

SOROKIN, Nikolay Nikolayevich, inzhener; POTOTSKIY, G.I., inzhener, redaktor;
VERINA, G.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Manual for the section foreman] Rukovodstvo brigadiru putei. Izd.
5-ee, perer. Moskva, Gos. transp.zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1956. 334 p.
(Railroads--Track) (MLRA 9:12)

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[Soil compaction methods for embankments. Rock excavation in boring and blasting work; practices in foreign countries] Metody uplotneniya nasypei. Skal'nye i buro-vzryvnye raboty: iz opyta stroitel'stva za rubeshom. Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor.izd-vo, 1957. 166 p. (MIRA 10:11)

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Nikolay Nikolayevich; OSIPOV, M.I., inzh., retsenzent
[deceased]; POTOTSKIY, G.I., inzh., red.; USENKO, L.A.,
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N.S., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; VSELIKINA, A.A.,
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KUTANIN, Anatoliy Fedorovich; KASHIN, Vatslav Aleksandrovich; SMIRNOV,
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A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; SOROKIN, N.S., retsenzent;
SEUB, L.S., retsenzent; VERBITSKAYA, Ye.M., red.; VINOGRADOVA,
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(Kovalerchik, M.IA.)

SOROKIN, Nikoley Stepanovich; RATTEL', K.N., inzh., retsenzent;
BEKETOV, A.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SOKOLOVA,
V.Ye., red.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001652510010-0

SOROKIN, N.V.

Eccentric press of new design. Vest.mash.35 no.10:22-23 0 '55.
(Power presses) (MLRA 9:1)

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Construction of grain elevators in the East. Muk.-elev.prom. 22
no.1:22-26 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Trest Vostokzagotstroy.
(Soviet Far East--Grain elevators)

KHOROSHIY, I., inzhener; SOROKIN, N., inzhener.

Constructing grain drying and cleaning towers using moving forms.
Muk.-elev.prom. 22 no.4:7-10 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. TSentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya Glavzashchitstroya.
(Grain elevators) (Concrete construction--Formwork)

SOROKIN, N., inzhener.

Elevator bins made of prestressed concrete rings. Muk.-elev. prom.
23 no. 4:11-13 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Tsentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya Glaveleva-
tormel'stroya.
(Grain elevators)

Sorokin, N.V.
SOROKIN, N.V., inzh.; SHLEYMOVICH, S.A., inzh.

Small one-cylinder hydraulic jack for mechanized lifting of
sliding forms. Nov. tekhn. i pered. op. v stroi. 20 no.2:16-19
F '58. (MIRA 11:2)

(Hydraulic jacks)
(Concrete construction)

KHOROSHIY, I., inzh.; SOROKIN, N., inzh.

Building plan for grain procurement stations with grain drying and
cleaning towers and silos of lightweight concrete. Muk.-elev. prom.
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1.TSentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya po stroitel'-
stvu.
(Grain elevators)

TUBENSHLYAK, Z.L.; SOROKIN, N.V.

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(MIRA 12:1)

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TUBENSHLYAK, Z.L.; SOROKIN, N.V.

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Construction of grain elevators made of precast and prestressed concrete. Bet.i zhel.-bet. no.8:349-353 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
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(Prestressed concrete construction)

KHOROSHIY, Izrail Samoylovich; SOROKIN, Nikolay Vasil'yovich;
KALAKUTSKIY, Vladimir Aleksandrovich; SHPOLYANSKAYA,
L.M., otv. za vyp.; AVERINA, T.I., red.; SHEVTSOV, V.D.,
red.; GOLUBKOVA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Assembling precast reinforced concrete structures of the
silo housing of elevators] Montazh sbornykh zhelezobeton-
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V.D.Shevtsova. Moskva, Zagotizdat, 1962. 83 p.
(MIRA 17:2)

SOROKIN, Nikolay Yakovlevich, prepodavatel'; KREMENETSKAYA, I.I.,
red.

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technology of machining on lathes] Aktivizatsiya ucha-
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1. Professional'no-tehnicheskoye uchilishche No.45,
Leningrad (for Sorokin).

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Hard-alloy cutters with inserted teeth. Stan. i instr. 29 no.2:37
F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

(Cutting tools)

SOROKIN, Nikolay Yakovlevich; ALFIMOVA, I.A., nauchn. red.;
TIKHONOVA, N.V., red.; DOKODNOVA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Teaching special turning technology in a school] Prepoda-
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Moskva, Proftekhizdat, 1962. 61 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Prepodavatel' tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha No.14 Leningrada
(for Sorokin).
(Turning--Study and teaching)

Sorokin, O.G.

SOROKIN, O.G.

Square-law detection with the use of a semiconductor. Radiotekh. i
elektron. 2 no.10:1293-1294 O '57.
(MIRA 10:11)
(Semiconductors)

SOROKIN, O.I.

Heterocyclic compounds. XLIII. Synthetic analgesic substances. 8. 1-Alkyl-2,5-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidinols. I. N. Nazarov, N. I. Shvetsov, and O. I. Sorokin (Inst. Org. Chem., Moscow). *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* 20, 3157-09 (1950); *cf. C.A.* 51, 8038b. Particulated Li (45.8 g.) in 500 ml. Et₂O under N was treated with 20 g. PhBr, and after commencement of the reaction 498 g. PhBr in 550 ml. Et₂O was added slowly to maintain reflux; the soln. of LiPh, refluxed 1.5 hrs. longer, cooled with ice, treated over 3 hrs. with 352 g. 1,2,5-trimethyl-4-piperidone (I) in 550 ml. Et₂O, and the mixt. refluxed 2 hrs. on the following day and treated with H₂O yielded from the org. layer 165 g. γ -isomer of 1,2,5-trimethyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidinol (II), m. 108-0°, 0.2 g. β -isomer, m. 102-3°, and 14.5 g. α -isomer, m. 100-7°, after distn. (b. 102-34°) and cryst. from ligroine. I (31.3 g.) with EtMgBr gave but 2.5 g. 4-Et analog of II, b. 105-10°. PhLi with 140 g. 1-ethyl-2,5-dimethyl-4-piperidone (III) gave 114.8 g. mixed isomers of 1-ethyl-2,5-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidinol (IV), m. 70.5-92°, from which was isolated 44.6 g. γ -isomer, m. 101-1.5°, while the residual isomer treated with Et₂O-HCl gave the β -isomer, HCl salt, m. 212° (free base, m. 97°), and the low-melting α -isomer, m. 91° (HCl salt, m. 211-12°), sept. after distn. (b. 117-37°) and cryst. from ligroine; only 0.8 g. of the last isomer was isolated. PhLi and the 1-Pr. homolog of III (150 g.) similarly gave: 0.1 g. γ -isomer of 1-Pr homolog of IV, m. 93-4° (HCl salt, m. 174-5°; picrate, m. 173-4°; methiodide, m. 281-2°), 43.6 g. β -isomer, m. 53.5-5° (HCl salt, m. 201.5-2°; picrate, m. 119-20°), and 1.8 g. α -isomer, oil. (b. 121-6° (HCl salt, m. 191-5°). PhLi and 130 g. 1-allyl analog of III similarly gave: 18 g. γ -isomer of the 1-allyl analog of IV, m. 93-4° (allo-18 g. γ -isomer of the 1-allyl analog of IV, m. 93-4° (allo-bromide, m. 210-11°), 43 g. β -isomer, m. 71-2° (HCl salt,

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m. 180-7°), and 90 g. unresolved mixt. Hydrogenation of the γ -isomer over Raney-Ni in MeOH gave γ -isomer of the 1-*Pt* analog, m. 93-4°, identical with that described above; similar hydrogenation of the crude β -isomer of the 1-allyl compd. gave the γ , m. 93-4°, and the β -isomer of the 1-*Pt* analog (*HCl salt*, m. 201-2°). Hydrogenation of the unresolved isomer mixt. of 1-allyl compds. gave after many crystn.s, a small amt. of the liquid α -isomer of the 1-*Pt* analog (*HCl salt*, m. 193-5°). PhLi and 177 g. 1-iso-Pr homolog of III gave 80 g. γ -isomer of the 1-iso-Pr homolog of IV, m. 100-7° (*HCl salt*, m. 216-18°), 30 g. β -isomer, m. 67-9° (*HCl salt*, m. 203-70°), and 6 g. α -isomer, m. 63-5° (*HCl salt*, m. 236-8°). PhLi and the 1-Bu homolog of III (401 g.) gave 34.5 g. γ -isomer of 1-Bu homolog of IV, m. 90-6.5° (*HCl salt*, m. 101-2°), 16 g. β -isomer, m. 71-3° (*HCl salt*, m. 193-4.5°), and 60 g. unresolved mixt. PhLi and 129 g. 1-iso-Bu homolog of III gave 40 g. γ -isomer of 1-iso-Bu homolog of IV, m. 72-3° (*HCl salt*, m. 180-1°), 57 g.

β -isomer, m. 97-9°, b.p. 149-50° (*HCl salt*, m. 219-20°), and 11 g. unresolved mixt. PhLi and 240 g. 1-iso-Am homolog of III gave 83 g. γ -isomer of the 1-iso-Am homolog of IV, m. 100-10° (*HCl salt*, m. 112-18°), 62 g. β -isomer, m. 83-4° (*HCl salt*, m. 182-3.5°), and 65 g. unresolved mixt. PhLi and 60 g. 1-cyclohexyl analog of III gave only 1 isomer, 51.5 g. 1-cyclohexyl analog of IV, m. 114.5-18°. PhLi and 13 g. 1-benzyl analog of III gave a little individual isomer of the 1-benzyl analog of IV, m. 94-5°, and much unseparable mixt. of isomers, b.p. 100-78°. *XLIV*. Synthetic analgesic substances. 9. Ketones of 1-alkyl-2,3-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidinols. Homologs of promedol and isopromedol. I. N. Nazarov and N. I. Shvetsov. *Ibid.* 3170-81.—Treatment of the 1-alkyl-2,3-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidinols (I) with acyl chlorides in $(CH_2Cl)_2$ or in CaH_2 in the presence of

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a little Mg shavings gave the following esters (*t*-Buyl) of the piperidinol and acyl group of the ester, the *ester* isomers (α , β , γ), their b.p., and, in parentheses, the m.p. of their HCl salts given. *Me*, *EICO*: α , *b*, — 151-2° (106-7°); β , — (183-4°); γ , — (220-1°). *Me*, *Ac*: β , — (185-5-6.0°); *Ei*, *EICO*: α , — (176.5-7.0°); β , *b*, 160-5° (201.5-2.5°); γ , *b*, 127.5-32° (210°). *Ei*, *Ac*: β , *b*, 138.5-41° (182°); γ , *b*, 131-5° (212°). *Pr*, *EICO*: β , *b*, 137-45° (190-7°); γ , *b*, 135-48° (182.3°). *Pr*, *Ac*: β , *b*, 134-7° (215-16°); γ , *b*, 143-5° (191-1.5°) (also formed from the piperidinol and *Ac*₂O in pyridine at 162° in 7 hrs.) [PhLi with 1-propyl-2,5-dimethyl-4-piperidone, followed by treatment of the isomer mixt. of the I (*t*-alkyl = *Pr*) with *AcCl* in *Bu*₂O gave mixed isomers of the corresponding acetates, from which was isolated a little *p*-isomer of I (*alkyl* = *Pr*), as the HCl salt, m. 201.5-2°]. *Ito-Pr*, *EICO*: α , — (177-8°); β , — (194-5°); γ , *b*, 136-45° (145-7°). *Ito-Pr*, *EICO*: β , *b*, 141-2° (103-8.5°); γ , *b*, 149-51° (182-3°). *Allyl*, *Ac*: β , *b*, 133-45° (190-7°); γ , *b*, 137-41° (204-5°). *Bu*, *EICO*: β , *b*, 152-8° (209-10°); γ , *b*, 130-40° (185-4°). *Bu*, *Ac*: β , — (222-3°); γ , *b*, 140-50° (190-0.5°). *Ito-Bu*, *EICO*: β , *b*, 135-40° (170-1°); γ , *b*, 140-50° (100-1°). *Ito-Am*, *EICO*: β , *b*, 155-65° (176-7°); γ , — (170-80°). *Cyclohexyl*, *EICO*: —, m. 86-92° (220.5-1.5°). *Cyclohexyl*, *Ac*: —, m. 100-3° (224.5-5.0°). All acetates are weaker analgesics than the propionates in this series; the β -isomers are invariably the most active (isopropenol type), being 2-3 times more effective than the γ -isomers (pronadol type). All the above esters show higher toxicity and lower analgesic ability than pronadol or isopronadol, indicating that a 1-Me group is most desirable. XLV. Cyanohydrins of γ -piperidones, tetrahydro- γ -pyrones, and tetrahydro- γ -thiopyrones. Stereochemistry of cyanhydrin

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synthesis. I. N. Nazarov and B. V. Utkovskii. *Jad.* 3181-91.—HCN with 1-alkyl-2,3-dimethyl-4-piperidones yields but 1 of 4 possible stereoisomers because the ketones react in but 1 stereoisomeric form and the addn. of HCN takes place from the least hindered side of the CO group. The formation of isomers in other reactions of these ketones in alk. solva. indicates isomerization of the piperidones owing to the possibility of enolization. 2,3-Dimethyl-4-piperidone (44.6 g.) in 150 ml. 15% HCl treated with ice cooling in 1 hr. with 20.4 g. NaCN in 50 ml. H₂O gave after 2 hrs. at room temp. 20.1 g. 2,3-dimethyl-4-cyano-4-piperidone (I), m. 103.5-4.0° (from EtOAc); with extn. of the residual soln. with Et₂O the total yield rose to 85%. Similarly were obtained the following 1-alkyl derivs. of I (all m.p., and, in parentheses, m.p. of the malonide): Me m.p., 128-9°; Et, 82-9°; Pr, 93-4° (172-4°); iso-Pr, (97.2%), 128-9°; Bu, 82-3°; iso-Bu, crude 100-8°; allyl, 74-6° (164-5°); cyclohexyl, 108-weatherable oil; iso-4-m. 86-7% (166-7°); cyclohexyl, 108-9° (184°); Ph, 149-4°. The following cyanoypyridines were prep'd. similarly from the appropriate oxo compds.: 1,3-dimethyl-4-hydroxy-4-cyanoacetylpyridine, m. 119-20° (malonide, m. 176-7°); 1,3-dimethyl-4-hydroxy-4-cyano-(malonide, m. 135-6°); 2,3-dimethyl-4-cyanoacetylpyridopyridine, m. 134-5°; 2,3-dimethyl-4-cyanoacetylpyridopyran-4-ol, m. 84-5° (prep'd. from the pyrone and aq. NaHSO₃ in the presence of NaCN); 2,3-dimethyl-4-cyanoacetylpyridopyran-4-ol (prep'd. as the previous compd.), m. 76-8.5°.

G. M. Kusolann

NAZAROV, I.N.; SOROKIN, O.I.

Synthetic anesthetics. Report No.32: Cis-1,2,6-trimethyl-4-piperidone and its derivatives. Izv.AN SSSR Otd.khim.nauk no.5:872-878 My '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR. (Piperidone) (Lithium)

SOROKIN, O.I.

Synthetic anesthetics. Report No.33: 1, 3, 5-trimethyl-4-piperidone
and some of its derivatives. Izv.AN SSSR Otd.khim.nauk no.3:460-466
Mr '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Piperidone)

SOROKIN, O.I.

Apparatus for the continuous extraction of liquids. Zav.lab. 27
no.1:117-118 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSR.
(Chemical apparatus)

MAYKANOVSKIY, S.G.; DZHAPARIDZE, D.I.; SORCKIN, O.I.

Polarographic study of some derivatives of γ -picridone.
Izv, AN, SSSR, Ser. khim. no. 5:795-799 My '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

AUTHOR: Sorokin, O. M. SOV/ 57-23-7-9/35

TITLE: Photoelectric Emission of Mercury Selenide (Fotoelektronnaya emissiya s selenida rtuti)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, 1958, Vol. 26, Nr 7,
pp. 1413 - 1423 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The external photoeffect of mercury selenide (HgSe) is investigated. The admixtures in the latter exercise apparently a considerable influence on the photoemission. HgSe belongs to the group (Ref 1) of compounds with a structure of the ZnS type and is characterized by a great mobility of the current carriers (Ref 2). The dependence of the electric conductivity and the Hall concentration of the current carriers on the temperature has in the case of HgSe in solid state (Ref 1) a typically "metallic" character. According to the data (Refs 2-4) the energetic spectrum of the HgSe compounds is, however, bound to have an energy forbidden zone of certain width. It is tried to explain this discrepancy. The investigation of the photoelectric emission was carried out on the basis of samples of coarse crystalline plates and layers. The volt-ampere characteristics, the quantum yield, optical absorption, photoconductivity, and

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1) photoelectromotive force were measured. It is shown that HgSe has a considerable force ($\sim 10^{-3}$ el/qu); 2) There are two groups of photoemission in the distribution of photoelectrons; the one (f) is similar to that in semiconductors, as Te and PbS(Refs 8,12 and 15). The photoelectric emission work has in the case of HgSe a constant value (~ 4.45 eV) from 4.80 to 5.40 eV; this value coincides with the photon energy of work of the thermoelectrons. In the range of $h\nu > 5.40$ eV it rises rapidly up to 5.13 eV, at $h\nu = 6.40$ eV. The emission work amounts to 4.50 ± 0.06 eV; and plates in the liquid mercury treatment and the photoeffect amounts to 4.50 ± 0.06 eV; 3) at the red boundary of the photoeffect amounts to 4.50 ± 0.06 eV; 4) The thermal treatment of the liquid mercury influence of the HgSe layers is great extent to a small extent the amount of the f-maximum of the photoelectrons and to a small extent the amount of the s-maximum. The analysis of the results shows that pure HgSe is apparently a semiconductor, no metal or metalloid. The width of the energy absorption amounts to 0.70 ± 0.10 eV. In the case of the usual kind of production (Ref 1) the HgSe is

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Photoelectric Emission of Mercury Selenide

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obtained by means of an admixture (most probably mercury) which produces donor levels. The activation energy of such levels causes the fact that all "donor" electrons in the guiding zone are at room temperature and thus cause the metallic properties of HgSe. A continuous combustion of HgSe at 200° C eliminates the admixture mercury from the lattice and the substance according to its properties approaches the stoichiometric composition. Viceversa, a gentle heating in liquid mercury favors the reverse diffusion of the mercury atoms in the HgSe depth. The occurrence of the "metallization" of the properties in the sample is the consequence. The problem of the excitor mechanism in the photoemission of HgSe is, according to the author's opinion, worth discussion. The results of the paper show that in the case of a photoelectric emission variations of the photoelectric emission work with the wave length are possible. This has to be taken into account in using the semiconductor photocathodes, even if these have no internal photo-effect. The present paper was suggested by A. A. Lebedev, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR, and carried out under his direction at the chair of electrophysics at the NIFI LGU.

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Photoelectric Emission of Mercury Selenide

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There are 12 figures, 2 tables, and 22 references, 8 of
which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A.Zhdanova
(Leningrad State University imeni A.A.Zhdanov)

SUBMITTED: April 10, 1957

1. Mercury selenide--Photoconductivity

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SOROKIN, O.M., Candidate Phys-Math Sci (diss) -- "Photoelectronic emission from the selenide and telluride of mercury". Leningrad, 1959. 14 pp (Leningrad Order of Lenin State U im A. A. Zhdanov), 150 copies (KL, No 23, 1959, 160)

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S/181/60/002/010/001/051
B019/B070

9.4175(1)

AUTHOR:

Sorokin, O. M.

TITLE:

Photoelectron Emission From Mercury Telluride

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 10, pp. 2349-2353

TEXT: The external photoeffect of HgTe is studied in the present paper. This substance has the same type of structure as zinc blende. The experimental arrangement and the preparation of the samples (coarsely crystalline blocks and evaporated layers) has been described in a previous paper of the authors (Ref. 1). Similarities in the electrical properties of HgTe and mercury selenide are pointed out in the introduction, and it is shown that the volt-ampere characteristics of HgTe for different photon energies are practically coincident (Fig. 1). There are also two groups of photoelectrons. However, HgTe does not show the parabolic form of the decline of the photocurrent, which is a characteristic of the selenide (Fig. 2). The spectral distribution of the quantum yield, the work function of the photoelectrons as a function of the photon energies, and the optical absorption in the infrared are graphically represented

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9.6150 (also 1482)

AUTHORS:

Shuba, Yu. A., Tyutikov, A. M., and Sorokin,
O. M.

TITLE:

Photocathodes for studying the short-wave
radiation of the sun

SOURCE:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Iskusstvennyye sputniki
Zemli. no. 10. Moscow, 1961, 55-60

TEXT: The photocathodes of electron multipliers used in
studying the short-wave radiation of the sun in the range of
1 - 1300 Å ought to satisfy the following requirements: (1) high
stability of spectral characteristics with respect to external
disturbances, (2) high quantum yield for wavelengths shorter
than 1300 Å, (3) low sensitivity in the visible and near-
ultraviolet range, which also ensures that the level of the dark ✓
current is low at working temperatures. It is also necessary

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that the spectral characteristic of the photocathode should decrease by at least 8 orders of magnitude in the range of 1200 to 4000 Å. The above requirements are met by alkali-halide compounds, halides and oxides of alkali-earth metals. In preparing the photocathodes of metallic oxides, the best results were obtained by surface oxidation of halide compounds and also by using alloys of copper and beryllium and magnesium respectively. Measurement of the photoelectric quantum yield was carried out by a method involving the use of a quartz and a vacuum monochromator. This method ensures sufficient accuracy for quantum yield measurements of up to $10^{-12} - 10^{-14}$ electron/quant. A figure shows the quantum yield for the most stable photocathodes in the spectral region from 850 - 3800 Å. For wavelengths between 1200 - 3800 Å, the cathodes made of MgO and BeO have the steepest slope; the quantum-yield curves for

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SrF₂ and CsJ cathodes are fairly even in the long-wave range. The SrF₂-cathode was found to be the more stable. In order to determine the accuracy of measurement of the H_{L_{alpha}}-line on the background radiation, the expected counting-rate was estimated by a photocathode with LiF and CaF₂ filters. A figure shows the spectral sensitivity of a detector with MgO-photocathode and LiF and CaF₂ filters, and the expected distribution of the counting-rate. From a table, it is evident that the ratio of the signal (due to the L_{alpha}-line) to the total background level equals 7.02 for an MgO-cathode with LiF-filter and 3.21 without the filter. Analogous computations were carried out for BeO, SrF₂ and CsJ photocathodes having the same filters. These photocathodes were studied in the soft X-ray region of the spectrum. It was found that the efficiency of multipliers with

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MgO and BeO photocathodes is the order of several percent, whereas with CsJ and SrF₂ multipliers it reaches several tens of percent. Conclusions: The use of a MgO or BeO photocathode with adequate filters permits recording (by an electron multiplier) the sun's radiation over a wide range of wavelengths. For greater recording-efficiency of X-rays, photocathodes of SrF₂ and CsJ can be used; but, thereby, the accuracy of determination of the hydrogen line L_α decreases. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 10 references: 8 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: H. Friedman, Trans. Intern. Astr. Un., 10, 706, 1960, Cambridge Univ. Press; W. C. Walkes, N. Wainfan, G. L. Weissler, J. Appl. Phys., 26, 1367, 1955.

SUBMITTED: April 10, 1961

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ACCESSION NR: AP401149G

S/0051/64/016/001/0139/0142

AUTHOR: Sorokin, O.M.

TITLE: Photoelectric detection of radiation with wavelengths shorter than 1200 Angstroms with the aid of metallic light filters

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.16, no.1, 1964, 139-142

TOPIC TAGS: short ultraviolet, ultraviolet detectors, radiation detectors, metallic lightfilters, ultraviolet pass filters

ABSTRACT: One of the problems that must be solved by investigators working in the field of photometry of the far ultraviolet is creation of radiation detectors with good efficiency in the region beyond 1200 Å, yet insensitive to longer wavelengths. Such detectors, for example, should be valuable for studying the nightglow and the radiation from gaseous nebulae. Most extant UV detectors with the requisite sensitivity unfortunately also respond to longer wavelength radiation, particularly the often strong emission in the region of 1216 Å. In the present paper the author proposes the use, in conjunction with appropriate photoelectric cells, of thin metal light filters of aluminum, tin, and indium with transmission in the re-

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ACC.NR: AP401149G

gion below 1200 Å. For evaluating the feasibility of this application, the author measured the transmittance of films of these metals of different thickness (mostly 1400 and 2000 Å thick) with the aid of a modified normal-incidence UV monochromator. The radiation source was a flow-through type discharge tube; using hydrogen, argon, neon, or helium it was possible to obtain radiations with wavelengths in the range from 1800 to 580 Å. The radiation detectors employed included a photomultiplier coupled to a dc amplifier and a sensitive open-type electron multiplier. The metal filters were prepared by depositing the metal over an undercoating of potassium chloride on glass microscope slides. Several transmittance versus wavelength graphs are presented; many of the curves show effective cut-off in the 1200-Å region. Thus, by combining multipliers with different photocathodes with different metal filters one can obtain radiation detectors with different spectral characteristics. "The author is grateful to A.P.Naumov and O.G.Sokolova for assistance in the work." Orig.art.has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

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NR SOV REF: 003

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

L 22344-66 EWT(d)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) IJP(c) JD/NH
ACC NR: AF6013524 SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/002/0187/0190

AUTHOR: Sorokin, O. M.; Dzhioyeva, D. I.

36

B

ORG: Leningrad State Optical Institute (Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut)

TITLE: Measuring the thickness of thin films as they are produced in a vacuum

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 2, 1966, 187-190

TOPIC TAGS: measuring instrument, vacuum measurement, thin film

ABSTRACT: A portable instrument designed to control the thickness of thin films as they are produced is described. It is based on the change in resonant frequency of a crystal oscillator occurring while a thin film is deposited on a quartz crystal. The instrument contains two crystal oscillators which serve in turn either as measuring or comparing device. This doubles the operating frequency band and, consequently, the range of thicknesses which may be measured. A circuit was developed to separate the difference frequencies of the oscillators and to convert sinusoidal voltage into pulse voltage. This arrangement facilitates operation of a standard counting-rate meter. The transconductance of the instrument is about 3.6 cps/ \AA for gold, 1.7 cps/ \AA for silver, and 0.9 cps/ \AA for aluminum. Layers of these metals may be measured using this instrument with sensitivities of about 1, 2, and 4 \AA respectively. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 06Apr65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS:
Card 1/ldda UDC: 539.234 [DW] 4242

GOL'DENBLAT, I.I. [author]; ODING, I.A.; SOROKIN, O.V. [reviewers].

"Introduction to the theory of creep in building materials." I.I.Gol'denblat. Reviewed by I.A.Oding, O.V.Sorokin. Sov.kniga no.8:42-43 Ag '53. (MILRA 6:8)

(Strength of materials) (Gol'denblat, I.I.)